KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIX.—N° 1056.] BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON. SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expence, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accomodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious---He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Maysville, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of *Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c.* which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

Doctors Fishback & Dudley,

HAVE commenced partnership in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. in Lexington. By their skill in those professions, and attention to business, they hope to merit a share of the public confidence.

May 20, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Mason Circuit court, May term, 1806.

Samuel Smith, complainant,

Against

Thomas Marshall & others, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Ambler, not having entered his appearance herein according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorised paper of Kentucky for eight weeks successively.

A copy.

Teste,

wm Walker Reid, D. Clk.

BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

March 3, 1806. tf

BARTLET COLLINS.

formerly, and 4 from the latter.

to Georgetown, about 8 miles from the counties, on the road from Lexington lies part in Scott, and part in Fayette land and judge for himself. The land ing to purchase, would wish to see the necessary, as I suppose any person wishdescription of the premises would be unfruit trees of other kinds. Any further and peach orchard, and several other of LAND on which I now live, containing about 230 acres, with upwards of 100 acres in cultivation; an apple

FOR SALE, that valuable tract

GREAT BARGAIN.

REMOVAL.

JAMES CONDON, TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to a small red house, on Main street, the second door above mr. Laudeman's; where he purposes carrying on his business as usual. Those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner.

N. B. He wishes to sell a LOT of GROUND, lying on Mill street, adjoining Col. Hart's—It is at present under good enclosure, and a brick house on it, that will make an excellent stable. Lexington, March 3, 1806.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in the large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitants, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from Georgetown, on Sunday the 30th March, a

BLOOD BAY FILLEY,

two years old this spring, branded on the near shoulder W S, no white or other mark; but has been docked. Whoever will deliver the said Filley to the subscriber, or give such information as to enable him to get her, shall receive the above reward.

William Story.

Georgetown, April 13 tf

MOORE'S INN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the house lately occupied by Docts. Barry and Boswell, and immediately opposite the court house in Paris, where he is prepared to accommodate all such gentlemen as may please to favor him with their custom. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of every kind, his beds attended to with care, and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any other in the state; he is determined to keep on hand an excellent stock of hay, oats, and corn, together with a faithful, sober *ostler*---I flatter myself under these impressions, on meeting with the patronage of a generous public.

I am the public's humble servant,

Zedekiah Moore.

Paris, May 9th, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business,

to which he will add the

Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of *Gilt Picture Frames.*

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of

EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of a BOND, executed by me, as security for John Clarke, late merchant of this county, to Henry Caldwell, now a resident of Kentucky. The bond, according to my best recollection, is dated June 1790 or 1791, payable on the 25th of December following, and is for a sum somewhat exceeding one hundred and seventy pounds, Virginia currency. A late decree of Prince Edward county court has exonorated me from payment of the said bond; which was discharged by Clarke, in his life time, to Caldwell.

John Nash.

Prince Edward, Virg.
March 31st, 1806. 2MAL

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepered to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Ostler particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

LEAVY & GATEWOOD,

Have just imported from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store in Lexington,

A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, China, Queens' and Glass Ware, Stationery, Paints and Medicine, warranted Boulting Cloths, from No. 4 to 7; and in addition, they have a large quantity of best quality of Iron, cut and wrought Nails, & a quantity of Man's Lick Salt.

All of which were purchased at the lowest Cash prices, and will enable them to sell them, either by whole sale or retail, very low for CASH.

THOMAS HICKEY, TAILOR,

Main Cross Street, Lexington, opposite Mr. Bain's new Brick House—

OFFERS his services to his friends and the publick—flatters himself that from his long experience in the principal cities of Europe, and being lately from Philadelphia, will enable him to give general satisfaction. He presumes that a specimen of his abilities will suffice for any thing more he might say. Ladies' habits and great coats made in the first fashion.

N. B One or two apprentices, well recommended, wanted immediately. 6m

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JAMES ROSE,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand, Main-Cross street, one door from Main street---He has just received from Philadelphia, a large and handsome assortment of Morocco and Kid Skins, of the most fashionable colours; likewise a large quantity of Boot Legs of the best quality, and beautiful Fair Top Skins. Gentlemen may be supplied on the shortest notice possible, with Back Strap, Coffac, and Tuck Leg Boots, made in the newest fashion and neatest manner. He has on hand a handsome assortment of Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, superior to any imported. Likewise, a choice assortment of Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes of the best quality---Childrens' Shoes of all sizes. The above articles he can warrant, as they are his own manufacture, and he will sell lower in price than any imported.

As the subscriber has been at much expence and trouble to complete a general assortment of every article in his line of business, he confides in the patriotism of his fellow citizens, and feels persuaded that they will prefer home manufactures to imported, and thereby lend their assistance to keep the money circulating in the state.

Merchants may be supplied on reasonable terms---Orders punctually attended to and neatly executed.

A few Journeymen who understand making Kid and Morocco, wanted.

Two or three young men, as apprentices, will be taken to learn that branch of business.

N. B. A variety of elegant Fancy Patterns received.

Lexington, May 29th, 1806.

NOTICE.

Those gentlemen who have borrowed Surgeon's instruments from Doctor Samuel Brown, while he resided in Lexington, are requested to return the same as quick as possible, to Doctor Elisha Warfield, now in Lexington.

June 20, 1806. tf.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and six-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.

tfo Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1806.

REMOVAL.

E. W. CRAIG,

HAS removed his store to the corner white house, opposite Mr. Leavy's; where he has received and just opened, a new and large assortment of choice

FRESH GOODS,

which he offers to his friends and the public at the most liberal and reduced prices.

DR. WALTER WARFIELD,

Will practise

Physic and Surgery,

In Lexington, and its vicinity. He keeps his shop in the house lately occupied by Doctors Brown and Warfield.

Lexington, Feb. 19, 1806.

ALEXANDER PARKER

Has just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his store in Lexington, (on Main-street, opposite the Public Square)

A very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEEN'S, GLASS & CHINA WARES.

Also, the best imported

Bar Iron and Castings,

Assorted, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for cash, hemp, salt and country made sugar.

Lexington, May 23, 1806.

J. & D. MACCOUN,

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square,

An Extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE & STATIONARY,

Which, with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON & CASTINGS, & NAILS,

From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand.

Among their Books are the following, —VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Washington's Reports, Call's do. Vesey Junior's do. Henry Blackstone's do. Coke's do. Burrows's do. Cowper's do. Story's Pleadings, Macnally's Evidence, Barton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanque on do. Potheir on Obligations, Powel on Contracts, Kaimes's Law Tracts, do. Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Pleader's Assistant, Espinals, Wentworth's Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailment, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Becaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Curran's Speeches, Moore's Anacreon, Sanson's Letters from Italy, Abbe Barthelemy's Travels in Italy, Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici, Hool's Areosto, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do. Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixotte, Gilblas de Santeline, Helsham's Philosophy, Paley's do. do. Evidences of Christian Religion, Davis's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Classic and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types composed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in a few weeks after this, time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit:

The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do. School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Wilson's, Lyle's, Harrison, and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c.

* * Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.

Lexington, May 10.

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cognac Brandy,
10 — Jamaica Spirits,
10 — Madeira L. P.
10 — Sherry,
4 — Colemenar, } WINES,
4 — Port,
8 — Pepper,
10 — Brimstone,
6 — Allum,
15 — Copperas,
10 — Ginger,
10 — Madder,
8 — Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,
Logwood,
10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS
10 do. Hyson Skin, }
35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Raisons in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms. W. & T.

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of

GOODS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 5, 1806.

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20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Christmas last, a Negro Woman named LETTY, belonging to the subscriber, she is about 28 years of age, of a common stature, spare and erect, fond of strong drink, and when intoxicated very insolent—Her cloathing consisted of two or three white muslin dresses, one of fancy chintz, salmon coloured linsey petticoat, white yarn stockings and good shoes, with sundry other cloathing of good quality. I believe this negro was harboured for some time in and near this place, and if removed, no doubt is furnished with a pass to Clarke county, Bairdstown or Danville.

I will pay the above reward for the negro delivered to

Will. Morton.

Lexington, 2d April, 1806.

GEORGE TROTTER and JOHN TILFORD Jun. trading under the firm of

TROTTER & TILFORD,

Have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening in the house formerly occupied by George Trotter, a large and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons---consisting of

Fancy callicoes and chintzes
Leoneo, cambrick, tambored, jacconet and laced muslins,
Dimities and Irish linens
Cloths, fancy and constitution cords
Cotton cassimeres
Black and yellow Nankeens
Kid, morocco, and stuff shoes
Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets
Umbrellas and parasols
Queens' ware by the crate
10 by 12 and 8 by 10 window glass
Hardware and Cutlery
Coffee, sugar and teas
Madeira, Port, Sherry and Teneriffe wines
4th proof brandy
Salt, castings, nails and best Pennsylvania Iron, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold unusually low for cash in hand. Lexington, April 26th, 1806.

Those indebted to George Trotter or to Trotter and Scott, are requested to call and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can possibly be given. Those that fail to comply with this request, must expect their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection. April 29th, 1806.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, will dispose of his FARM, three and a half miles south-west of Lexington, containing about 300 acres, part of the late col. Campbell's military survey; about 100 acres cleared, with good buildings, orchards, &c. &c. Also, 200 acres, lying about four miles west of Lexington, part of col. Hite's military survey, with a small improvement thereon. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Richd. Higgins.

28th May, 1806. tf

SALT!

The public are informed that the works at the United States Saline, below the mouth of the Wabash, are now conducted with so much spirit and success, that the quantity of *salt* now is greatly superior to the demand: several thousand bushels having been accumulated in store; the price is reduced to five shillings Virginia currency per bushel.

April 19, 1806.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

IN the history of conspiracy and secret combination, of those which have affected the United States, there are none of so extraordinary a nature, as the three above mentioned. 1st. The Kentucky Spanish Association was formed about 1785 or 1786, continued until 1790; but how much longer, is uncertain. Its general supposed object, was the separation of Kentucky and the Western Territory from the United States, to add them to the Spanish monarchy. 2nd. The Conspiracy of Governor Blount, was a plan projected in 1796, in conjunction with the British government, to invade the Spanish territories from Canada, aided by men enlisted within the United States, and by the Indians. 3d. The scheme of General Miranda, whatever it may be, is, before this time, either partly executed or defeated. The only authentic documents which have been published respecting it, are, a letter from Stephen Sayre, which appeared in the Richmond (Virginia,) Enquirer, some months since, and the memorials lately published, of Samuel G. Ogden, and William S. Smith of New-York, to Congress.

Every circumstance which is clothed with the veil of mystery, naturally excites a greater degree of curiosity, than incidents of more magnitude, when open to the public eye. It therefore not unfrequently happens, that events of the former description are scrutinized more deeply, and in general, terminate with more publicity to all concerned, than if the mask of secrecy had never been used. But the Kentucky Spanish Association forms an exception to this remark. Twenty years have elapsed since the formation of this plan, which originated in the woods of Kentucky, to place the Western territories under the dominion of Spain; and although a majority of the respectable inhabitants then residing in the State, are said to have combined for that purpose, yet their scheme was conducted with such secrecy and fidelity, that the particulars are at present, only known to a very few individuals, with the exception of the parties immediately concerned. It would for us, have ever remained buried in oblivion, were we convinced that all the agents of it had entirely abandoned their idea of effecting a division of the United States, to the interest of some foreign power. But believing from various circumstances, that although the first plan has been long since dismissed, another scheme is in agitation; we deem it our duty to lay before the public such general facts as have come within our knowledge, and which we are authorised to say, may be substantiated in a court of justice. The Conspiracy of Blount, and the late Expedition of Miranda, in our opinion, may be traced to the same source, and are only similar speculations planned to a different direction. When we say, they originated from the same source, we do not mean however, to insinuate, that the members of the first association had a part in the two latter. On the contrary, we believe, that very few of them, if any, had a knowledge either of Blount's Conspiracy, or of General Miranda; but that the projectors of the first scheme, led others connected with them, to the adoption of the two last.

The idea of a set of men conspiring together, with the intention of transferring a portion of that country of which they are citizens, to a foreign power, always carries with it such an appearance of the grossest treason, that it is with extreme difficulty, any palliation for the offence can be suffered. Yet, if ever the attempt was pardonable, it was pardonable with several of the members of the Kentucky Association. From the public as well as private character of many of those concerned, who are personally known to us, we are confident, that only the most extreme necessity compelled them to take a part in the treasonable scheme.

It is extremely easy for those to prattle about liberty, independence, and patriotism, who are peaceably seated in the heart of a civilized country, and who never have experienced the calls of hunger, the fatigues of incessant marching, for months together in the woods, and the horrors of an Indian war. But the situation of the Kentuckians at the period when this plan was projected, was very different from a state of peaceable quiet. After having devoted the best period of their life, to the establishment of the independence of their country; after having shed their blood in its defence, and submitted to all the ills of the revolutionary war, they saw themselves in the decline of age, unsupported by their country, and forced for a subsistence, to traverse a wilderness of nature, where death lay concealed in every bush, and the scalping knife of the Indian threatened them at every step. When to those evils, the enmity of the Spaniards was added on one side, and that of the Canadian government on the other; we ought to pause and reflect on their situation. If a parallel is to be found in ancient history, it is the case of the Britons, and their celebrated letter to Aetius, imploring the aid of the Romans, may convey some idea of the situation of the inhabitants of this State, twenty years ago. The elements of destruction which hung over the Kentuckians, were, it is true, a little different from those which threatened the ancient Britons, but not less tremendous. "We know not (say the Britons,) which way to turn us. The barbarians drive us to the sea, and the sea forces us back to the barbarians; between which, we have only the choice of two deaths—either to be swallowed up by the waves, or to be butchered by the sword."

Under these circumstances, the cool and dispassionate reasoner will not see it astonishing, if even virtue and integrity themselves, yielded to the plausible proposal of an intriguing and ambitious adventurer.

This man was General Wilkinson, the present Governor of Upper Louisiana. Destitute of the means of supporting a vain and ostentatious parade in life, among wealthy settlers; General Wilkinson at an early period, sought the woods of Kentucky, in hopes probably of having one day the controul of the State. He settled in the county of Woodford. The property he brought with him, did not exceed a few hundred pounds, and three or four slaves. This, however, might have been sufficient for a person of a different character from Wilkinson, to have procured all the necessaries of life, which the country at that period could afford. But the natural temper attendant on vanity and ambition, soon prompted him to search for another field, where wealth was to be more abundant, and pomp and luxury were not to be fettered by the rules of a republican people. With this design, he made an excursion down the Mississippi, in the beginning of the year 1785; his stay was short. He took another trip in 1786, but previously had the policy to cause an impression to be made at Natchez and New-Orleans, by proper emissaries, dispatched for the purpose, that he was a person of the first influence and consequence in Kentucky and the Western country; and could command at pleasure, an army of ten or fifteen thousand citizens. Giozo at this period, was the Spanish Resident at Natchez, a man every way calculated both to be imposed upon, and to impose upon others. The manners and deportment of Giozo and Wilkinson were nearly alike; both fond of show, mutually sincere, and mutually lavish of their services and promises of friendship. An understanding of the most intimate nature, was therefore soon established between them. A pair of the most beautiful bay geldings, which Wilkinson bought for the express purpose, from Col. Bannister, at Petersburg, Virginia, were the next spring, forwarded to the Spaniard. At the request of Giozo, Wilkinson made out a particular report of the geography, the resources, and population of the State of Kentucky. The inhabitants he mentioned, were in a state of the greatest discontent, and even bordering on insurrection; and that they would cheerfully accept the yoke of any foreign power which would aid them in a separation from the union. This report was transmitted to Mero, the Governor of New-Orleans, and by him to the court of Madrid; but the Spanish translator in some manner, betrayed its contents to the Earl of Bute, then British Ambassador in Spain, who procured a copy of it for his government.

Thus was the State of Kentucky to be set up for sale, and to be courted and intrigued for by two European powers. Gardoque, the Spanish Minister at Philadelphia, was applied to for that purpose, on the part of Spain; while Lord Dorchester, the Governor of Canada, was informed with a similar view, by the Ministry of Great Britain. A copy of Wilkinson's report was transmitted to Lord Dorchester, which is probably yet in that nobleman's possession; but another manuscript is preserved in the private library of the Earl of Bute, at his family seat of Mount Stuart, in Scotland.

1st. With regard to the Spanish Negociation, Gardoque commenced his operations by sounding Mr. John Brown, member of Congress for Kentucky, then in Philadelphia, on the subject. Having discovered in Mr. Brown an accommodating disposition towards the Spanish government; he directly made proposals for a separation of the State of Kentucky from the United States, in favour of Spain, on the following conditions, with an assurance to Mr. Brown, if they were carried into effect, he himself, should be raised to the dignity of a Spanish Grandee, with a suitable pension for life.

1st. That the citizens would be allowed the privilege of their laws, and no restraint placed on them in respect to religious matters.

2d. That the navigation of the Mississippi would be equally free to the Kentuckians, as to the other subjects of Spain.

3d. That in all other matters, the Kentuckians would remain on the same footing with the Louisianians.

Whether these terms were complied with on the part of Mr. Brown, we know not; but they are narrated in a letter, written at that period by Mr. Brown, to the Hon. Samuel M'Dowel, of Jessamine county, one of the circuit judges of the State. Mr. Brown was then said to be on the point of marriage with Mr. M'Dowel's daughter; and it is very natural to suppose he should embrace the first opportunity of informing his intended father-in-law of the honours which were to be conferred on him at the Spanish court.

Part of the scheme is also mentioned in another letter, written by Mr. Brown about the same time, to judge Muter, the present President of the Kentucky court of appeals. This letter being obtained in some way from judge Muter, was published about 1789, in the Kentucky Gazette; but only one copy of that paper, we believe, is at this day in existence. It is in the possession of Col. Bullitt, of Jefferson county. So careful were the members of the Kentucky Association to have every document which gave light to their transactions, destroyed.

In corroboration of this statement, we beg leave to give the substance of a conversation which passed between Governor Greenup and one of the Editors, who waited upon the Governor, in company with another Gentleman, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the plan. Governor Greenup mentioned, that Mr. Brown, soon after his return from Philadelphia, related to him in a private conversation, the proposals which had been made to him by Gardoque, which were nearly the same with those we have stated; that Mr. Brown appeared, in a guarded manner, to approve of them; but upon Governor Greenup expressing his abhorrence at the scheme, Mr. Brown never afterwards made any farther communication to him on that business. The Governor also observed, that he had seen Mr. Brown's letters to Mr. M'Dowell and judge Muter, which to the best of his recollection, corresponded with the private conversation he had with Mr. Brown.

In regard to General Wilkinson, Governor Greenup said, he well remembered that Wilkinson read in the Kentucky Convention at Danville, in 1788, the report, or memorial, which he gave to the Spanish Governor at New-Orleans, on the subject of the resources, geography, and population of the State of Kentucky, as likewise a letter from the Spanish Governor to Wilkinson, informing him his memorial had been transmitted to Madrid. That this memorial consisted of about eighty pages of manuscript, and that Wilkinson in the same Convention, made a motion that they should proceed to the formation of a separate constitution, independent of the approbation of the State of Virginia; which motion was seconded by judge Wallace, now of the court of appeals, and warmly supported by all those members who were then supposed to be engaged in the negociation with Gardoque. Governor Greenup also remarked, that he understood the negociation with Gardoque had so far advanced, that even the names of the several individuals were mentioned, who were to fill the several places of honour in Kentucky, under the Spanish government; but from the length of time elapsed, they had escaped his memory. He added, it was his opinion, that most of the documents which could throw light on this conspiracy, were destroyed; and that if they existed, they probably were in the possession of Col. Todd, who was then Secretary to the Convention.

The proposals of Gardoque having been agreed to by General Wilkinson and his friends; an army was to have been immediately embodied, to have conducted a revolt against the United States, in favour of the Spanish monarchy. The command of this army, we are authorised to say, was first offered to Gen. Scott; but the patriotism of this veteran spurned at the proposal. The proffer was next made to Gen. * * * *, who was equally indignant at the plan. Wilkinson himself, then volunteered the command. The raising of the army was, however, delayed, by the arrival of an agent from Lord Dorchester, in Canada, offering terms from the British government. For we suppose it mattered little with Wilkinson, to what European power the State of Kentucky became subjected, provided he himself received a handsome provision.

This agent of Lord Dorchester, was a Col. Conolly, a British officer, who was taken prisoner in Virginia, during the revolutionary war. The only Gentleman he knew in the State of Kentucky, was the late Col. Thomas Marshall, father to the present chief justice of the United States. The acquaintance between Col. Marshall and Colonel Conolly, had originated in Virginia, when the latter was a prisoner. Conolly entered Kentucky at Louisville, having only for his companion and protector, an Indian squaw, of considerable influence, and well known among the different Indian tribes, through which he had to pass. He repaired without loss of time, to Col. Marshall's seat, in the county of Woodford, only a few miles distant from the plantation on which Wilkinson then lived. He arrived about breakfast, and immediately after taking a repast, opened the object of his visit, and produced the copy of Wilkinson's report, which had been sent to Lord Dorchester. The whole of this day, and the greater part of the next, was devoted to the consideration of Wilkinson's report, and to the proposal which Conolly was authorised to make to the Kentuckians, from Lord Dorchester, which was the following:

1st. That Kentucky should, with the assistance of England, be erected into an independent State, and the inhabitants enjoy all the privileges of British subjects, without taxation.

2d. That the town and port of New-Orleans, with the free navigation of the Mississippi, would be purchased from the Spaniards for Kentucky.

Colonel Marshall, however, terminated the conference, by not only refusing directly, all aid and interference on his own part, but by assuring Col. Conolly, that the Kentuckians, whatever a few ambitious individuals might desire, would never agree to a separation from the United States.

Colonel Conolly, notwithstanding the opinion of Col. Marshall, had hopes, that by the powerful influence of British gold, he might prevail upon General Wilkinson and his friends, to break off the negociation with Spain. With this view, he waited upon Col. Muter, now judge Muter, whom he understood was on terms of intimacy with Wilkinson. We have the authority of Governor Greenup, to say, that Col. Muter told him, that upon his expressing doubts to Conolly, as to the policy of a union with Great Britain in preference to Spain, he immediately replied, "*Col. Muter, Great Britain can command your country when she pleases; she has at all times, an army in Canada, and a fleet in the West-Indies.*"

What conversation took place between Conolly and Wilkinson, we know not. We have only been informed, that they were introduced to each other, and afterwards became well acquainted. Col. Conolly continued at Lexington for several weeks together, where he daily received visits from Wilkinson and his friends. His stay probably would have been much longer, had he not been recognized by some of the Kentuckians, who, suspecting his visit among them did not proceed from the purest motives, threatened his life. We believe too, that those threats would have been put in execution, had not the interference of the lately deceased Maj. John Crittendon, of Woodford, prevented the accomplishment. The last morning that Conolly was in Lexington, Maj. Crittendon breakfasted with him in a private room, in a tavern. During breakfast, a noise was heard in the passage. Major Crittendon suspecting the cause, rushed out at the moment that a huge woodsman, with a large knife, was attempting an entrance; and happily contrived to pacify the enraged countryman, until assistance was procured. Col. Conolly after this circumstance, thought it was most prudent not to stay longer in Kentucky. He left Lexington a few hours afterwards, attended by an escort, which Wilkinson procured for him, and which saw both him and the Indian squaw, safely landed over the Ohio, at Limestone. Although we have mentioned the names of judge Muter and Maj. Crittendon, we think proper to observe, that neither of these Gentlemen were, to our knowledge, implicated in the Negociation with Spain or England.

Colonel Marshall, after Conolly left him, transmitted immediately, an account of every particular to General Washington; and the interesting correspondence which took place between General Washington and Col. Marshall on this subject, we are authorised to say, is at present, in the possession of Gen. John Marshall, of Richmond, Virginia.

(To be Continued.)

CARDING MACHINE.

I WISH to inform the publick, that there is a *Carding Machine* in motion in the Georgetown Paper Mill, for picking, breaking, and carding Wool into rolls, on the plan that is in general use in Europe as I am informed, and in my opinion highly worth the immediate attention of all those who wish to make wool into rolls for spinning, or into hats. As the owner only wishes the owner of the wool to wash it and pick the burs and sticks out, and add a pound of greace well mixed with every eight pounds of wool, they will card a hundred weight a day, and pack it in coarse sheets, in which the wool must be sent, and secure it so that it will carry forty miles safely on horseback. The rolls are very long and tight rolled, and spin so well that the spinners with us, are now spinning three pounds per day, with as much ease as they can spin two from hand carding, & so much stronger and smoother that a fuller says there will be no comparison in the cloth. Let us consider the saving in a hundred weight of wool: a hand in a hundred days, may by hard close work, pick, break, and card a hundred weight of wool; such a hand, to find cards, victuals and clothes, must be worth one and six pence per day, which is £.7 10, and in the spinning there will be about 17 days saved, which is £.1 5 6, which make £.8 15 6, and I believe that the superior quality of the stuff will more than pay all the expense and trouble, even if to carry forty miles, & if £.8 15 6 can be saved in every hundred weight of wool, and the cloth much more durable and sightly, it will induce us to take care of our sheep, and have us and our people better clad, and cause us soon to have a surplus for our north western brethren, white and red, and render us less dependant on convulsed Europe. It may be said the hands that do this are of little other use; I answer, cannot they be employed at the manufacturing of flax or hemp? nay, how many hundreds of very valuable white women are employed at times at this very dirty and laborious business? a disgrace to the men, when such relief is offered and not made use of.

A hatter came in with his wool yesterday, and when he saw it cuffed out in such excellent order, he said (and may be sworn to it) he could make fur hats of it. The price for making it into rolls is 10 cents, if to mix different colours 12 cents, and for preparing it for the hatters 5 cents per pound, and the whole may be paid in linen and cotton rags that are well bleached, clean washed and dried, at 3d per pound, and a worse quality at a lower price. What inducements to heads of families to save all their rags, and get from their neighbours who have not occasion to send. I suppose was economy and frugality used, there would be rags enough to pay for picking, breaking, and carding all the wool in the state. I am only interested in common with my fellow-citizens, the owner has rented room and water of the present owners of the mill, where they can work the machine at any season of the year.

Elijah Craig.

Georgetown, June 20, 1806.

LOFTUS NOEL,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The Subscriber has for sale an excellent Coachee with Harnes, on low terms for Cash.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 12.

We think it would be proper for the readers of Wood's *conspiracy, &c.* the publication of which is commenced in this day's Gazette, to suspend any opinion as to the characters implicated, until they have *a view of the whole ground.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

By turns a Democrat—Burrite—Fed.—and now like John Adams's republicanism, any thing or nothing—What will Mr. Wood become next? The first number of his paper is such a piece of patchwork, as to make a most curious shew; but it comes in a "questionable shape," and will require soon to be spoken to.

John Wood says, he trusts that the public will perceive, that he is not goaded on by "party spirit or personal malice"—It will however, doubtless be perceived, that he has no more public spirit, than party spirit, and that he comes among us like the celebrated Scotchman of Edinburgh, crying out, *wha wants me?* ready for any dirty work, and determined to sell himself to the highest bidder.

At John Wood's festival in Frankfort, on the 4th July, Governor Greenup was toasted as the "man of the people," and "the friend of his country"—What a satire on his conduct followed, when the members of the company became more inebriated—then was drank "those Judges of the Kentucky Courts who never prostituted the dignity of their station, by holding a *plurality* of *offices.*"

Wood and his party, seem determined to be consistently inconsistent. At their late carousal, they toasted John Randolph, and execrated Yazooism—and in the next breath, Genl. Adair, who voted in favour of Yazooism, in the late Congress.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette and General Advertiser.

SIR,

At a moment when the curious expectation of your reader cannot be gratified by the perusal of details of important matter, the Press will best discharge its responsibility to the public, by becoming, at once, the instrument of amusement, *at home*, and the vehicle of instructive information *abroad.* Whether the following idle reflections of a mere sojourner in your land, will contribute to this end, is respectfully submitted to your discretion; should you publish them, they may serve not only to excite a sympathetic emotion in Columbia's bosom, but may convey a momentous lesson across the Atlantic—they may teach that Monarch, to whose avarice and ambition, I had near fallen a victim, that divisions, proceeding from political faction, have no real and permanent existence in America—that he would act wisely to recal those time serving miscreants scattered through the different provinces of this prosperous country, feeding upon his royal treasury, serving only to deceive him. What tho' the cloud of faction rise and thunder in the west, and even nature shrink with horror, as if fearing untimely dissolution—even in this dread moment of dire dismay and of forlorn hope, even amid these last struggles of expiring liberty, there will be found a "balm in Gilead."

The morn of the anniversary of independence returns, and "*a voice is heard to cry in the Wilderness*"—The despots of the World, the enemies of America and of mankind may learn from the sequel, that a recollection of that glorious era, its illustrious actors, and their more illustrious atchievements consolidates all parties—Had I never heard a tittle about the deeds of '76, or of the revolution, I could not pass the street of a village or Hamlet, between the waters of the Lakes and the St. Laurence, and southern boundary of Georgia, on this great day, without knowing it to be consecrated by some extraordinary event; the patriotic spark would discover itself lighted up, and kindling into a holy flame, even in the complexion of infants. I confess that amidst all the tragical scences I witnessed in France, during the time of Robespiere, not even when I beheld the throne of tyranny enveloped in the blaze of Freedom, was I more completely filled with a sense of its awful grandeur, than when I first saw the celebration of this great festival in America.

The circumstance which gave bith to these observations, was the collection of the citizens of Woodford, on the 4th inst. near the town of Versailles; although the proceedings of the inhabitants of one town or county, or even of one state might not seem of consequence sufficient to attract the notice of distant governments; yet when it is recollected that on the same day, a similar display of sentiment was manifested in almost every precinct within the United States, it cannot be said that I over-rate its importance. It was about one o'clock P. M. when (by accident) I became one of this company, composed (as I was told) of Republicans, Federalists, Aristocrats, Democrats and Neutrals: They seemed actuated but by one sentiment; joined with a holy enthusiasm in celebrating their national birth-day, that day (they said) on which, "they were redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the spirit of universal emancipation."

This exhibition was singularly graced by a numerous concourse of the Fair Sex.—A table adapted to the occasion was prepared for the reception of a copious repast—at its ends were seated the President and Vice-President of the day. The Fair having withdrawn, a troop of Horse commanded by Capt. Eastland, were drawn up in front of of the table, and performed their duties with considerable dexterity and promptitude. Toasts were given at intervals, which rose like a divine peal to heaven, in the shouts of the multitude, accompanied by the trumpet and firing from the troop. Happy land! where the rights of man are sacred, and usurpation unknown!

Hail thou witness of nations! when we desert thee, may our wives, our children, and ourselves be immolated upon the altar of eternal justice, a propitiatory offering, to appease the disturbed manes of our ancestors!

If at any one moment of my life more than another I ever felt a more ardent attachment to the cause of Freedom and a more profound detestation of Tyranny, this was the moment, when overpowered by the mighty theme, I could only join the general acclamation—long live the American Republic!

Col. Young acted as President, and Capt. Railey, as Vice-President of the day, when the following toasts were given.

1 The day we celebrate—may it never be forgotten, and may the sons of America properly appreciate the acts of their fore-fathers. 6 cheers.

2 The President of the United States—the glory of American statesmen. 5 cheers.

3 The Vice-President—he who headed the returning tide of Republicanism, when the reign of Terror held its sway, cannot fail of proving the worthy colleague of his compatriot, the elegant penman of '76. 3 cheers.

4 The memory of Gen. George Washington—the father of his country, and friend to mankind. 3 cheers.

5. The memory of Benjamin Franklin. 3 cheers

6 The blood of our revolutionary heroes—may perdition seize the ingrate, that shall dare to asperse them honored names; consecrated to the happiness of their country. 6 cheers.

7 The administration of Republicanism—may nothing check the towering flight, which under its auspices, our Eagle, the appropriate emblem of our nations rising grandeur, has so long and so successfully winged. 6 cheers.

8 The acquisition of Louisiana—a monumental event at once fortifying our sacred union, securing peace and augmenting the commerce of our nation. 3 cheers.

9 The Era of Independence—the noblest epoch of history—may the illustrious Liberty it established, flourish in proud pre-eminence, till eternity shall drop the curtain on the stage of life, on all its actors. 3 cheers.

10 The state of Kentucky—Whose universal plenty and manly spirit of just equality, proudly bids the example of the world defiance; may it ever be the asylum of merit under the persecution of fortune. 6 cheers.

11 The Governor and Lieut. Governor of Kentucky. 3 cheers.

12 The Columbian fair, may their frowns ever await the wretch, who shall apostatize from the interests of his country. 6 cheers.

13 May science, whose opulence sinks the wealth of Potosi and Peru into Bankruptcy, realize an empire in western America, ending but with time. 5 cheers.

14 May honest and valuable Industry, ever return the insolence of wealth, with the noble contempt of indignation. 3 cheers.

15 Agriculture, the salvation of Columbia, a basis of manly Independence, which scorns every art of assault. 5 cheers.

16 The United States, may she never suffer her national honor to be violated, without asserting her rights and supporting her dignity.

17 Never solicit war; but if necessary, enter into it with manly firmness.

18 The Fair of Kentucky—may they smile on the virtuous and bestow their hands to the deserving. 6 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President. The Secretaries of the United States and Treasury. 3 cheers.

By the Vice-President. Gen. Charles Scott—the soldier and patriot. 3 cheers.

The President and Vice-President having retired.

By Mr. S. M. Noel. The President and Vice-President of the day. 6 cheers.

The entertainment closed with the greatest unanimity, harmony and fraternity.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Detroit, dated June 1, to a gentleman in New-York.

"We have received a letter from captain Whipple, at Fort Wayne, stating that a plan was formed by the Indians to take and destroy the posts in my district, viz. Detroit, Fort Wayne, Dearborn at Chicago, and Mackmac. The brig Adams arrived yesterday from Mackmac, and brings intelligence that a war is expected in that quarter, and that the garrison was preparing for defence. The militia at this place are preparing, but it is a feeble mustering, and not capable of much service. I am of opinion that the English nation will take a part, tho' not openly, with the Indians, as some supplies of provision and amunition, have lately been issued by the agents of the British government."

The officer of his Britanic majesty's frigate Cambrian, said to be a lieutenant, who boarded the brig Kentucky, captain Cranston, on the 18th instant, in lat. 80 20. long. 78, and pressed four steerage passengers, notwithstanding oral proof being adduced, that two of them were native born citizens of the United States; and when asked if he would press Americans, insolently replied, Yes, Americans as soon as any other nation; I proclaim to be a contemptible puppy, and impudent scoundrel, and pledge myself to convince him whenever we meet, that an American gentleman will invariably revenge the insults of a British officer, when in a situation to compel attonement by honorable satisfaction.

JOHN BARNEY, of Baltimore.

N. B. The four men above mentioned were politely returned by the commanding officer of the Cambrian, without detention.

June 25, 1806.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

Reports in circulation at the Havanna on the 14th inst. mentioned, that Miranda had been taken, and was imprisoned. They were not however generally believed.

By the Susanna, Turner, at the Lazaretto, from Kinston, J. we learn, that a number of impressed American seamen have been dismissed from British men of war, on application of Mr. Lenox, the American agent, to the Admiral at P. Royal.

[*Relf's Gazette.*

American and West India Trade-Bill.

In the House of Lords the 6th of May, on the second reading of the American and West-India Trade-Bill, Lord Sheffield moved to discharge the order for the 2d reading of the bill, with the view of postponing it, in order to give time for the consideration of the subject, as numerous petitions would be presented against it. Lord Grenville moved that the bill be read a second time; which excited considerable debate. The earl of Lauderdale, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Caernarvon, Duke of Clarence, Lord Holland, Lord Aukland and Lord Grenville supported the reading, and the Duke of Montroce, Earl Camden, Lord Hawksbury, and Lord Elden, opposed it. The bill was however read a second time, and committed for Thursday the 8th May.

SWEDISH BULLETIN.

Head Quarters of the Swedish Army of Griswald, April 26

Reports on the 23d, received from Adjutant General Count Lowenheim, announced, that on the 21st, the Prussians had taken possession of several villages in the Mecklenburg territory, along the frontiers of Lauenburg.

At Marienstadt, their vedettes approached to within 300 paces of the Swedish out posts. Count Lowenhilm's principal force, was then at Grosszecher and Skenorff. The Swedish van guard retained possession of Marienstadt, Sephienthal, the bridge of Ruchen, and the approaches to Lauenburg and Attlenburg.

Yesterday, Baron Class Rulamb arrived as a courier, with a report from Count Van Lowenheilm, dated Gadesbuch, April 23d. It is stated in his dispatches, that at half past eight in the morning of the 23d, the Prussians passed the Lauenburgh frontier at Marienstadt, in such force, that the Swedish troops found it necessary, after a brave resistance to evacuate their posts in the evening. The loss under Count Van Lowenheilm, consists of one hussar killed, and eight wounded. The loss of the Prussians cannot be related with certainty; but during the action, it was observed, that a number fell on their side. Count Van Lowenheilm, has reserved the communication of farther details. [which with respect to the Prussians, will be very ample,] until his next report, which is every moment expected.

In consequence of the hostilities thus commenced by the King of Prussia, his Swedish Majesty was pleased to issue orders yesterday, for a general embargo on all Prussian vessels in the Swedish harbours.

(*New-York paper.*

The trial of Lord Viscount Melville commenced at Westminster Hall the 29th of April. The London papers state, that the curiosity exbited by the trial of Lord Melville, was not exceeded by that which prevailed on the first day o the trial of Mr. Hastings. At 8 o'clock, many of those who had obtained tickets for this splendid spectacle appeared at the entrance into Westminster Hall. By 9 the line of carriages extended from Palace yard to the Admiralty. Near 12 o'clock Mr. Whitebread and the other managers appeared, followed by Mr. Fox, and the House of commons. The managers were all in court dresses. After the Speaker had taken his seat, the procession from the House of Lords began to enter the Hall. At this time Lord Melville entered the Court, from the bottom of the Hall, and proceeding round the counsel's box, took his seat inside the bar. All the peers were habited in the full robes of their respective ranks. As soon as they were seated, silence was proclaimed by the crier, under pain of imprisonment. Proclamation was next made, that Henry Lord Viscount Melville, was about to take his trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, and calling upon all those who had any thing to alledge against him to come forward. The articles of impeachment were then read, with Lord Melville's answer; also the 10th, or additional charge, and Lord Melville's answer and protest against it.—Mr. Whitebread then rose, and began to open the charges against Lord Melville. By a resolution of the House of Lords, the editors of the London newspapers are prohibited from the publication of any of the proceedings on this trial until it is terminated.

The number of Peers who attended was very great; there was no less than eighty-five Barons; all the Princes of the blood; and the box appropriated to foreign Ministers was nearly filled.—There were not less than 7 or 800 ladies present.

(*Lond. pap.*

A HANDSOME SEAT FOR SALE.

130 Acres of first rate Land, lying on Boone's creek, Clarke county, about 11 miles east of Lexington, being part of the late Col. David Robinson's military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres cleared, and under tolerable good fence, with three never failing springs of excellent water, and stock water in abundance the season throughout; a good peach orchard, and two dwelling houses, with other cabbins adjoining. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

eots Wm. Robinson jun.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, and two promising CHILDREN. Enquire of the subscriber, in Lexington.

Henry Purviance.

July 3d, 1806.

For sale at this office,

The Real Principles of the Roman Catholics,

In reference to God and the country.

JOHN BRYAN,

SADDLE, CAP, & HARNESS, MAKER.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this place; and now informs them, that he continues to carry on business in Main Street, near the Printing Office, where those who may please to favor him with their commands, can be furnished with any articles in his line of business of the best quality and at the most reduced prices.

N. B. I can furnish Fire-Buckets so constructed as to add to the strength and beauty, and to prevent the waste of water which commonly attends those made on the old plan. The citizens of Alexandria and Baltimore having experienced the good effects of those Buckets in saving water in time of fire, that they unanimously approve of them.

stf

FOUND

In Lexington, some time since, a Saddle and Great-Coat, which the owner can have by applying at this office and paying charges.

BOURBON COUNTY, viz.

TAKEN up by Samuel Scott living on the head waters of Huston, a

A DARK GRAY MARE COLT,

supposed to be two years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, a white spot on her wethers, and one on the left side, branded on the left thigh B appraised to thirty dollars.

A copy

‡ Attest, JOHN BOYD.

May 17, 1805.

THE STAGE

For the Olympian Springs,

WILL leave Maj. *WAGNON'S* in Lexington, every Monday morning, and return on Saturday. The Stage is now furnished with excellent horses, and a good careful driver.

C. BANKS.

Olympian Springs, July 5, 1806.

Lexington

WARM & COLD BATHS.

THE public are respectfully informed, that I have, at considerable expence, in addition to my former Baths, (on a permanent spring on my premises) erected three new Bathing Houses, *one* of which is solely set apart for the Ladies' use.

The use of Baths, warm and cold, were so general with the ancients, and particularly in warm climates, and the advantages to be derived from them, not only to persons in health as a luxury, but also in various acute diseases, where excruciating pain has been relieved, and sudden death often prevented, by the use of the warm bath alone; as well as the advantages to be derived both to children and persons of mature age, from the use of one or the other, as the faculty may think adapted to their case, will, the subscriber trusts, ensure the countenance and support of the citizens and others to the accommodation he hopes his baths may afford. Himself and attendants will, from day-break 'til nine at night, wait on gentlemen; and careful female servants are provided to attend at all times on such ladies as may be pleased to encourage the attempt he has made to add to their convenience and comfort.

G. A. WEBER.

N. B. Dr. Buchan, in England, and Count Rumford, a native of our own country, with numerous other writers of eminence, have so fully set forth the advantages of *Warm* and *Cold* bathing; that the reading of their works, it is presumed, will be amply sufficient to ensure remuneration to the owner, for the expences incurred in the present undertaking.

*** Persons may pay each time of bathing, or ~~engage for the season.~~

Lexington, 3d June, 1806.

TO BE SOLD

Cheap for Cash, or on short credit,

A FARM, in Woodford county, situated in the centre between Lexington, Frankfort, Georgetown, and Versailles, containing four hundred acres of land; together with the crop of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats and hemp, now on it. It is uncommonly well timbered and watered, lies extremely well, and the soil is of the first quality. There is on it a small house, and several cabbins, about 80 acres under good fences, of which upwards of 50 are under cultivation. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given to the purchaser at any time. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber, or to judge Wallace, who resides near the land.

Saml. M. Wallace.

June 25th, 1806. *3t

CASH

WILL be given for three or four *Likely Young Negro Men,* Under good character, from the age of 17 to 23. Enquire at the store of

S. & G. Trotter.

Lexington, July 1, 1806. tf.

December 7, 1805.

Taken up by Levi Dunn, living 21 miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati, a

Bay Mare,

About 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high; branded on the thigh IL, also on the nigh shoulder, but not legible, some saddle spots; appraised to 30 dollars by John Sutton jun. and Ephm. Holand.

N. B. when the mare came into the neighborhood last summer she had a sucking colt, which has since died. she had on a small bell which she has lost.

* *Saml. Shepard, j.p.*

A great variety of

PAMPHLETS

For sale at this office.

POETRY.

"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

TO AUGUSTA.

Oh! let us seek the rural mead,
Where shepherds tune their vocal reed.
And ev'ry plant and ev'ry tree,
Shall give its treasures, Love, to thee!

Oh! let us fly the noisy scene,
And wander o'er the spangled green;
Together cull the sweets of May,
All along the flowery way.

And I'll compare the vi'let's blue,
That's freshen'd by the morning's dew;
Oh! I'll compare it to the dye
Which sparkles in your azure eye!

And when the blushing tender rose,
Soft blooms of nature shall disclose,
Oh! I'll compare it to the lip
Whose juice is nectar, Love, to sip!

The lilly, too, whose leaf is pale,
The fairest of the fragrant vale,
Oh! I'll compare it's native glow
To thy fond bosom's brightest snow.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR"

Bon Mot for the Bar. Mr. Erskine being indisposed in the court of the King's Bench, told Mr. Jekyll that he had a pain in his bowels for which he could get no relief.—"I'll give you an infallible specific (replied the humorous barrister.) Get made an *Attorney-General*, my friend, and then you'll have *no bowels* at all."

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 30th of June at night, my shop was broken open, and two valuable

SILVER WATCHES

taken out; one of them capped with silver, maker's name, George Edwin, London, No. 283, a small chip out of the face at the figure 6; the other a common size watch, with a black silk chain and brass key; the paper in the case stained by being wet, some marks of rust on the balance wheel, the name and number not known. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said watches to me in Lexington.

Edwd. West.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to rent the Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one year or a longer term, or to sell it for $25,000 payable in the following way, viz.

Cash paid down,	$4000
Negroes, store goods, cordage, tobacco, salt, iron, or, horses paid down, or approved indorsed notes at a short date,	3000
Land in the vicinity of Lexington,	1000
The balance in eight equal annual payments, with interest from the date, or four equal annual payments of half cash and half approved produce, with interest from the date,	17,000
	$25,000

N. B. Any person who rents or purchases, may have the refusal of the furniture and stock of Liquors at a reasonable rate.

Robert Bradley.

Lexington, May 16, 1806.

KENTUCKY,
Fayette Circuit Court, June Term, 1806.

Albertus Bright, Samuel M'Gehee, & John M'Gehee, *complainants*, } *In Chancery.*
against
Thomas English, *defendant*,

ON Motion, leave is given the parties to make James M'Gehee, a complainant, and leave is also given the complainants to amend their bill, which amendment was accordingly filed; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwaelth, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy,
Atteste, Thos. Bodley, c. F. c. c.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For sale 230 acres of first rate land, Four miles east of Lexington, adjoining Messrs. Bird and John Price, and Gen. Clark's Military survey---100 acres cleared, in two improvements, under good fence, well timbered and never failing water; good hewed log houses shingled roofs and stone chimneys on each, with 100 large bearing apple trees, and a number of peach trees. I will sell them separate or together. Part of the purchase money to be paid in hand and a credit will be given for the balance. The title is indisputable, and a general waranty deed will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber one mile from Lexington.

JOHN STARKS.

July 1st, 1806.

N. B. The above land rents for two dollars cash an acre per year. tf.

FOR SALE,

At a low price for Cash,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

ON High Street, opposite Short Cross Street. The house is 20 feet in front, and 28 back—the lot 50 in front, and 182 back, with requisite buildings, and a fine garden on it. Apply to Mr. Robert Frazer, Main Street, the next house above Mr. Satterwhite's Inn.

3m July 8, 1806.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Arthur Lee, on the 7th day of January 1783, caused an entry to be made of 9927 1-2 acres, with the surveyor of Fayette county, lying about 25 miles nearly North West of the Lower Blue Licks, on the waters of Licking, beginning at the forks of Willow creek, and running from the forks of the said creek, three miles N. E. and three miles S. W. thence from each end of said line six miles, a S. E. course, until a line parallel to the beginning line, shall include the quantity. And whereas Anthony M'Kertrick on the day last aforesaid, caused an entry to be made for 11517 1-2 acres, with the same surveyor, beginning at the south corner of tho said entry of Arthur Lee, and running certain courses and distances as expressed in the entry of the said M'Ketrick. And whereas Minor Winn, on the day last mentioned, caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor, for 2632 acres, joining the south east side of Anthony M'Ketrick's entry aforesaid, and running certain courses and distances, as expressed in the said entry of Minor Winn. And whereas John Winn, on the day last aforesaid, caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor, for 2632 acres. joining the south east side of Anthony M'Ketrick's entry aforesaid. beginning at the east corner, and running certain courses and distances, as expressed in the laid entry. And whereas James Monroe, on the same day, caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor, for 4242 acres, beginning at the south corner of the aforesaid entry of Minor Win, and to run certain courses and distances, as expressed in the entry of the said James Monroe. And whereas John Thornton, on the same day as above, caused an entry to be made for 1286 acres, beginning at the east corner of John Winn's entry of 2632 acres, and to run certain courses and distances, as expressed in the entry of the said John Thornton. And whereas, on the 27th day of January 1783, Richard Woods caused an entry of 6121 acres, to be made with the same surveyor, joining the south west side of Arthur Lee's entry of 9937 1-2 acres, and running certain courses and distances as therein expressed. And on the day last mentioned, James Brooks caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor for 9314 1-2 acres, beginning at the west corner of Anthony M'Ketrick's entry of 11517 1-2 acres, and running thence certain courses and distances, as is expressed in the said entry of James Brooks. And whereas on the same day, William Kennedy caused an entry to be made for 2625 acres, beginning at the west corner of Minor Winn's entry of 2632 acres, and running certain courses and distances, as is expressed in the said entry of the said Kennedy. And whereas Andrew Moore, on the day last mentioned, caused an entry to be made with the said surveyor, for 3943 1-2 acres, beginning at the west corner of James Monroe's entry of 4242 acres, and running thence certain courses and distances, as therein expressed. And whereas James Morrison, on the day last mentioned, caused an entry to be made with the surveyor aforesaid, for 2474 acres, beginning at the north corner of Arthur Lee's entry of 9937 1-2 acres, and thence running certain courses and distances, as expressed in the entry. And whereas on the day last mentioned, Thomas Morrison caused an entry to be made for 2474 acres, with the same surveyor, beginning on the line of Arthur Lee's entry, at the south corner of James Morrison's entry of 2474 acres, and thence to run certain courses and distances, as expressed in the entry of the said Thomas Morrison. And whereas on the day last mentioned, John Barnett caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor, for 1937 2-3 acres, beginning at the north corner of Anthony M'Ketrick's entry of 11517 1-2 and running thence certain courses and distances, as expressed in the said entry of the said Barnett. And whereas Joseph Cole on the day last mentioned, caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor, for 1882 acres, beginning in the line of Anthony M'Ketrick's entry, at the south corner of John Barnett's entry of 1937 2-3 acres, and running thence certain courses and distances, as expressed in the said entry. And whereas on the day last mentioned, Robert Kennedy caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor, for 1557 1-2 acres, beginning at the south corner of Joseph Cole's entry of 1882 and running thence certain courses and distances, as expressed in the said entry of the said Kennedy. And whereas on the day last mentioned, William Barnett caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor, for 1200 acres, beginning at the north corner of John Winn's entry of 2632 acres, and running thence certain courses and distances, as expressed in the said entry, of the said Wm. Barnett. And whereas Samuel Lackie, on the day last mentioned, caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor, for 1200 acres, beginning at the north corner of John Thornton's entry of 1286 acres, and running thence certain courses and distances, as expressed in the said Lackie's entry. And whereas John Kennedy, on the day last mentioned, caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor, for 930 1-2 acres, beginning at the east corner of Samuel Lackie's entry of 1200 acres, and running thence certain courses and distances, as expressed in the said John Kennedy's entry. And whereas also, on the day last mentioned, Thomas Ewen caused an entry to be made with the same surveyor, for the quantity of 890 1-2 acres, beginning at the south corner of Samuel Lackie's entry of 1200 acres, and running thence certain courses and distances, as expressed in the said entry of the said Ewen. And as the whole of the said, in part recited, entries, depend on the entry of Arthur Lee, which depends on the forks of the creek called Willow creek,---Now know all whom it may concern, that we, or one of us (being interested in the foregoing claims) will meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Pendleton, on the fourteenth of August next if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the mouth of Willow creek, on the north side of Main Licking, in said county of Pendleton, and from thence proceed to the forks of the said creek, and then and there take sundry depositions, to establish the special calls of the said entry of Arthur Lee, and the entries herein before recited, as depending on the entry of the said Arthur Lee, and to do such other and further things, tending to perpetuate the testimony regarding the said special calls, as may be deemed necessary and proper, and consonant to the act of the general assembly in such cases lately made. We shall adjourn from day to day, and from place to place, until the business is completed.

John Dix,
Joel Walker.

June 23, 1806.

FOR SALE,

18,000 *Acres of Land,*

ON the left hand side of the three forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction. This land runs along the river three miles, and nine miles back. The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat, and other small grain. The pasturage is excellent for raising stock of all kinds, as it has a plenty of cane brakes and pea-vines. All along the river is the sugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back some distance, is the pine; which produces tar, turpentine, pith and rosin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land. There is also a rock close to low water mark, that when the water is very low, shews clear salt upon its surface; and the rock itself tastes salt. There has been three water-witches [as they call them] trying the experiment, and say, there is four feet square of very salt water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water, and close to it a very easy ascending hill for several miles; and also the wood along the river. A coal bank within 300 yards. There is also 5 valuable coal banks which are near the river, with easy access to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is said, several salt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton and hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand bushels per ann. we will suppose Frankfort five thousand, which *sells* at the landing at one shilling per bushel, and twenty thousand might be sold: this might be made productive by a man of small capital. Independent of these advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the best fishing place in the state. In a small crib they can get five hundred pounds of fish in a day, and may get by a sein, five or seven hundred barrels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey or cast iron will be taked in payment. Part credit will be given. If the whole cannot be sold, a half will be sold, or a third. A clear and indisputable deed will be given. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy, Lexington, or at this office.

Lexington, May 16, 1806.

N. B. There are a number of acres of clear bottom land, and several log houses upon the above lands.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Boy,

ABOUT 12 years old, likely, healthy, and well grown.—Apply to the printer hereof 3d June, 1806.

I BEG LEAVE

TO inform my friends, late customers, and the publick, that I have just received *Fresh and Fashionable* SHOES OF ALL KINDS, For at sale at my *Boot and Shoe Store*, on Short street, next door to Mr. Keiser's tavern, and nearly opposite the Market-House, Lexington, to wit:

Men's fine and coarse Shoes,
Boys' fine and coarse do.
Ladies leather Slippers, at 6s. 6d. a pair,
do. Fancy Kid Shoes,
do. Kid, with heels and spring heels of all colours,
do. Spangled and plain Kid of all coburs
do. Spangled and plain Morocco Slippers of all colours,
Misses Kid and Morocco Slippers.
Childrens' Morocco of all colours and Leather Jeffersons, &c. &c.

The above articles I warrant to be as good as ever came to the state, or made in the United States; as I have none but picked work, I do not want to flatter the publick with an advertisement, as the work will shew for itself.

MOROCCO SKINS of all colours, Leather, Shoe binding of all colours, and Shoe Strings, Cork Soals, and Black Ball of a superior quality—also, a few pair SKATES

A L S O,

Madeira and Sherry Wines,
Jamaica Rum, French Brandy,
Lime Juice,
Coffee, Tea and Sugar,
Indigo, Madder, Copperas,
Ginger, Pepper, Cinnamon and Cloves,
Salmon, Mackarel and Herring.

Which I intend to sell at reduced prices.

William Ross.

June 30, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Makes & sells woman's good lined and bound slippers at 6s9 a pair by retail. The quality of his work and the unusual low price, will (he conceives) secure him the encouragement of a discerning public, who have annually exported from this place from 20 to 25,000 dollars a year for the article of women's shoes; by their affording him encouragement in this partial experiment, they will soon induce other shoemakers to follow the example, and thereby stop the importation and save the money amongst ourselves.

N. Prentiss,

Adjoining the Prison, Lexington.

N. B. Wholesale orders complied with on terms advantageous to merchants. Journeymen and apprentices wanted.

May 23, 1806. tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnevorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county. Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, nda adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky, January 13, 1803.

FOR SALE.

A Great Bargain may be had in that

HANDSOME SEAT OF LAND

WHEREON I now live, of 451 acres, lying on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington; there is about 120 acres of open land---the dwelling house is brick, two stories, 47 by 22, finished in a neat plain manner ---two grist mills in good repair, having lately been built anew, the dam and all the under works of the mills are locust timbers and the mills are generally allowed to grind faster than any mills in the quarter; one pair of the stones are Frenchburrs---the springs and stock water are very extensive, and was never known to fail.---There is likewise on the place a distillery, convenient to the mills. I will take 15 dollars per acre for it in cash, selling the whole together, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, for £.600 cash, which is the greatest bargain that has been offered for sale any where in the quarter---two stills, one of 127 gallons, the other of 60 gallons. Rate the improvements at only a moderate price and the land will not come to 40 shillings per acre---a few negroes between the age of 12 and 18 years would be received in payment---it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy can view the premises.

For sale also, the stud horse

LAMPLIGHTER.

It is well known that his figure and blood is equal to any horse in the state, and as a foal getter is in as high repute as any other horse known of---I will take 1000 dollars for him, and no less---two or three good geldings would be received in payment.

John Rogers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this Office,

A

BRIEF ESSAY

ON

Natural and Moral Inability:

EMBRACING

SEVERAL IMPORTANT DOCTRINES OF THE GOSPEL;

Particularly, Human Depravity, the Influence of Motives in determining the Will, the Agency of the Spirit, the Holy Nature and Divine Original of Faith, the Sovereignty of Divine Grace, and the Justice of God in Rejecting and Punishing Sinners.

BY JOHN ANDREWS.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

One Dollar Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber lost on Monday evening last, between Millersburgh, and Paris, a

Black Leather Clasped Pocket Book, containing a number of papers---amongst which is an order from Mr. Daniel Bradford on Mathew Mahan, in favor of the subscriber; also, a blank oath, to qualify a post rider for riding, filled up on the top with John Trotell's name; and a number of other papers not recollected, which can be of no use to any person but the subscriber. Any person delivering said pocket book to the subscriber, or informing the post master at Flemingsburgh by letter, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Thomas Scott.

June 24th, 1806.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorised to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805, tf

MADISON CIRCUIT sct.

June Term 1806.

Joseph Moore, complainant,
Against
William Dryder's heirs and Samuel Rice, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Samuel Rice, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, to shew cause, if any he can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months, agreeable to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, &c.

A copy. Teste,

‡ *Will. Irvine C. M. C. C.*

BLUE DYING.

MRS. KEISER, takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Huston, the saddler, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which she will warrant to stand its color, as she dyes with hot dye. She will dye the above articles as cheap as they can be done any where in Lexington, and receive produce in payment.

February 25, 1806.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the town of Lexington, June 25, 1806, the following Ordinances were adopted:

Be it ordained, That the several proprietors of dwelling houses within the limits of the town, be, and they are hereby required to furnish fire-buckets, as follows: For each house that was valued at the last assessment, to 3000 dollars, or upwards, four buckets; for all valued between 3000 and 2000 dollars, three buckets; all between 2000 and 1000 dollars, two buckets, and all under 1000 dollars, one bucket for each house; to be procured on or before the 1st day of September next, under the penalty of ten dollars for each failure.

Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of every citizen, in case of an alarm of fire, to repair with all possible speed, to the place in danger, unless prevented by indisposition, or some unavoidable circumstance; and any person failing to attend, when summoned to a fire, or after they do attend, refusing to obey the orders of the officers of the fire companies, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars, for every such offence.

Resolved, That the foregoing ordinances be published in the Kentucky Gazette for three weeks, and that a copy thereof be delivered to each house-keeper within the limits of the town.

THOs. BODLEY, Chm. P.T.

Attest,

JNO. WATKINS, Clk.

TOD'S

WARM & COLD BATHS,

In his Stone-House, on Water-Street, Lexington,

HAVING completed four Baths for the accommodation of persons wishing to use them—The terms will be, for a single ticket of admission, a quarter of a dollar; but persons who take six tickets may be supplied for one dollar.

Each ticket will admit one person.

Ladies and Gentlemen will find every attendance provided at all hours of the day and night, if called for.

Wm. Tod.

July 1, 1806.

Wanted to Employ,

AN Overseer; either a single man, or one with a small family. The question will be made of their sobriety, integrity and industry. Liberal wages and board will be given to one that suits me. Application to be made to Mr. Joshua Wilson, Lexington, or the subscriber.

Cobb. Banks.

Olympian Spring, June 28, 1806. 3w

J. BLEVSOE,

Has fixed his residnce in Lexington.

HE will continue to Practise Law in the Circuit Courts, which he has heretofore attended; in the Court of Appeals and the Federal Court at Frankfort.—His office is the one lately occupied by mr. James Hughes. He means to be punctual in the discharge of his professional duties.

Lexington, June 25, 1806.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER

SATURDAY, JULY 12.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD;

I have seen with much surprise, in the Baltimore Telegraphe, and in manuscript, a copy of a letter addressed to you, dated at Saint Louis, March the 29th, 1806, and signed by Doctor Andrew Steele, in which he unblushingly disavows having given the information relative to the late expedition of Lieut. Wilkinson up the Missouri, his return, &c. as detailed on his authority, in a communication which appeared in the Kentucky Gazette, of the 1st of March, and asserts, that the said communication contains "falsehood and misrepresentation."

This is an impeachment of the veracity of the writer of the "communication," (of which I avow myself to have been the author,) which demands, and shall receive a refutation. That *such* information was given by Doctor Steele, on his return, *shall be proven*, by the concurring testimony of others. But the evidence necessary to its establishment, as in a court of justice, is too distant, (at St. Louis,) to be immediately obtained. For the present, I can only oppose to his naked denial, my simple declaration; but believing that my assertion will have its proportionate weight, I will repeat, nay, on oath do swear, that the *facts* stated in the communication alluded to, and contained *within the marks of quotation*, were derived from Doctor Steele, and were given without a deviation from fact, and as nearly as recollection would permit, in his own language. I should have supposed, that candor, a sense of justice, and self-respect, would have induced Doct. Steele, while he was denying the correctness of the publication, frankly and ingenuously to have stated, what (he is *willing* to acknowledge,) he did relate: for mark, he does not, nay, with truth, he cannot deny having given a statement. What that statement was, *he* should have told—If published, the public, supposing implicit and exclusive credit was to have been attached to his relation, would then have been able to have determined, the *nature* and extent of the "falsehood and misrepresentation," that the communication (if any (contained. But no; such an independent course, could not consistently with his interest, be pursued. He well knew, that a plain and undisguised relation of the *real facts*, which occurred during the expedition, could not be given, without committing the character, and exposing to censure, the conduct of "*the Son of the Great Chief*," and of course, displeasing "*the Great Chief*," who was, and is at present, his patron and his support. Doctor Steele holds a lucrative office at the will and pleasure of Governor Wilkinson. This circumstance alone, furnishes a clue to the motives which have governed him. To me, it is a conclusive answer for his conduct.

The appearance of Doct. Steele's letter, has rendered the publication of this communication necessary.—I request, therefore, that you will insert it in the Kentucky Gazette.

I have given a statement on oath, of the account which Doct. Steele gave me in December last, of the expedition of Lt. Wilkinson up the Missouri &c. it is lodged with the proper department at Washington—and I have taken measures to have its truth confirmed, by the testimony of Gentlemen at Saint Louis, to whom Doctor Steele also gave the same relation.

Before I take my present leave of Doct. Steele, his letter and the gallant expedition up the Missouri, I will propose to him, a few plain queries, and request, that he will give them a direct and unequivocal answer—honestly—without duplicity, evasion or hypocricy.

Queries for Doct. Andrew Steele.

On the late expedition, which ascended the river Missouri, under the command of Lieut. Wilkinson, of the army, and which you accompanied—were not sundry goods and merchandize, to a large amount, transported *in the public boat*, and *at the public expence?*

Were not those goods, thus transported, the *private* property of individuals? and who were they?

Had you not an interest and concern in them?

Had not Genl. Wilkinson or his son, Lieutenant Wilkinson, either directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, an interest in them?

Was not a quantity of provisions consisting of barrels of beef and pork, taken out of the boat at St. Charles, and there left, in order to furnish room and accommodation for the goods of private individuals?

Did you accompany the expedition in the character of surgeon or physician, in the pay and service of the United States? or did you go in that of supercargo or Indian trader?

Were any goods sold to the Indians while on the expedition, either going or returning?

Did not the party under Lieut. W. about 340 miles up the Missouri, fall in with a party of Indians, of the Kansas nation? and did not the Indians, on learning who the party ascending the river were, receive them in a friendly manner, and invite them to their camp? and was not that invitation accepted?

Was the party under Lieut. W. fired upon, or attacked by *any* Indians, from the time they left Saint Louis, until their return?

The day after falling in with the Kansas Indians, did not a man by the name of Williamson, come to Lieut. Wilkinson's boat, and inform, that that day, or the day before, a party of about 30 Indians had killed his brother, and taken away their skins, canoe, &c. and that he had killed one of the Indians?

Did not Lieut. Wilkinson fire on Williamson and one or two soldiers, (under the impression that they were Indians,) while they were sitting on the ground, *within the chain of centinels?* and did he not kill Williamson?

After the death of Williamson, did not the party, much against your wish, descend the Missouri to St. Louis? and in your opinion, was there any necessity in returning, in *consequence of any fear* of hostility from the Indians?

On your return to Saint Louis, did not General Wilkinson, to quiet your complaints, made in consequence of Lieut. Wilkinson's *sudden* return, take your part of the goods to his own account, and become responsible for their payment?

Were any "*Spaniards suspected* to have been with the Indians?" or were any "*white men* discovered with them," other than hunters or traders?

Did not Governor Wilkinson remove Thos. F. Reddick Esq. from the offices of clerk and prothonotary of the district of Saint Louis, without any complaint of neglect of duty, or any charge of mal-conduct in office? and was not *this removal* made, to *provide a place for you?*

Did not Governor Wilkinson, when he offered you the offices of clerk and prothonotary, propose, *in consequence* of your having those offices, that you should act as his *private Secretary?*

SETH HUNT.

Washington City, May 10th, 1806.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Lexington Post Office, on the 4th July, 1806, and if not taken out in three months will be forwarded to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

2 1

Elisha Allers
David Allen 2
Thomas Adams
Rev. Nathan Anderson
Robt. Astings
Hugh A. Anderson
Arther Andrews

B

Hezekiah Bradley
William Bush
James Barr
Richard Barry
George Brooks
William Belt 2
Solomon Burnley
Rachel Bush
Charles Butler
Abraham Bird 2
George Berry
James Benson
Benjn. Berry
George Bruce
Doct. Bawsworth
Zacheriah Barr
Juan Hare Brey
James Blackwell
James Barns
Thomas Berry
Thomas Backus
Michael Bousman
John Brook
Richard Bledsoe
George Boston
Christopher Boyers
Andrew Biggs
Thos. Beale
John Blanton
James Bullock 2
Allen Barnard
Moses Barber
Edward M. Butler
Betsy Byers
Moses Bledsoe
Jacob Bingam
Walter D. Brook
A. Baimbridge
Philip Brink
Dennis Bradley

C

William Clark
Abner Clark
Samuel Clayton
Green Clay 2
George Cosner
John Congreve
John Cannon
James M. Campbell
William Cohoon
Aaron Crain
Caml. Clendenning
John Clark
Arthur Campbell
Charles Cullen 2
Martin S. Christian
Robt. Campbell
John Cox
F. Clements
Abraham Clay
Robert Chambers
Job Carter
Nancy Chambers
Mr. Coppinger

D

James Davis 2
Catharine Dennis
John Douglas
Francis Dallam
Rev. Jacob Deinsman
Toussaint Dubois
John Dales

E

John Elder
David Evans
Dudley Ellis
William Elder
Berry Ellis
Benjamin Edmin
Littleton Estes
Alex. Edmonston

F

Wedder Fitzarrel
John Fister
Presley Ferguson 2
Benjn. Futhey
Benjamin Graves
John Foley
William Ford

G

Laurance Gibbon
Thos. Gest
Robert Guine 2
John Grant
Mary Gardner
Thos. I. Garret
John Glanton
Jesse Griffith
Edward Graham

H

Peter Higdon
Thos. Holloway
John Hickman
Joseph Hamilton
Alexr. Hall
Thos. Hamilton
John Hudson
Wilson Holeman
John Hawkins
Miles Harper
Holeman Humphreys
James Hays 2
Ellener Hansford
Thos. Hartley
John Hendley
Abraham Howser
Michael Hootzel
Rev. Saml. Holt
John Hunter
Penelope Hart
Henry Hilbert
John Heymer
John Harrison
Polly Huston
George Herr
Philip Herble
Lewis Hite
Rewben Hudson
Miles Harper
Leonard Hill

I J

William Irvine
Robt. Irvine
Abner Jackson
Eliz. Johnson
Charles Johnson
Jane Jackson
Abraham Jones

K

Tilman Kemper
Henry King
Conrad Kalb

L

Benj. Litchworth
Joseph Lenkerd
John Lostin
Jesse Lamme
Cimon Laughlin
David Logan
Hezekiah Leyon
John Logan
Stephen Lay
William N. Lane
Jesse Lewis
William Long

M

Barnand McKiernan
James McGinter
Geo. W. Morrison
Alexr. Montgomery
Joseph Messmore
Samuel Mahurin
James Murree
John Mason
John Medill
James Mars
George McDaniel
Asahel M'Kay
Jas. Mectucteumh
Jacb. M'Conathey
Thomas P. T. R. Moore
Sarah Morris
Barney M'Kiernan
George Moffett 2
John Martin
John M'Callie
Lawson M'Culler 2
Jas. A. Maxwell
Moses Mersnon
Nanthanl. M'Comas
John Morry
Archibald M'Kee
Mathew Mlerery
James M'Mahan
Jack Machall
Quin Mortin
Lewis Marshal
Neal M'Can
John M'Chord
James Mannan
Joseph Messman
Jas. Montgomery
Greenberry Myers

N

Loftus Noel
Joseph Neil
Loftus Noel

O

Jacob Oldaker
William Oles

P

John Peter
Merryman Payne
Joshua Pilcher
John Parker
John Pearson
John Piper
John Price jr.
Aaron Prather
Charles Patton
William Phillips
Samuel Parker
Lewis Pegg

R

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Eleanor Rose
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Rev. Adam Rankin
Ninian Riley
John C. Richardson

S

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William Schooler
William Scott 4
John Shock
H. Scott
George Peter Sidner 2
Seth Stephens
John Shelton
Martin Sydner
Mathias Shryok
James Stewart 2
Nancy Shaw
Archabe Shaw
Richard Sprigg
Dabney Smith
Abram Swan
Eli Stout
Robert Spears
Jno. L. Summers
Jno. Smallwood
Rev. Robert Stuart
Saml. Smedley
Sampson Sawyers
John W. Stout
Marth Steele
Anthony Stout

T

Jno. G. Thompson
John Thompson
William Tinsley
Will. Thompson
Joseph Thompson
Christopher Tilsles
Peter Todd
Josh. Townsend
Jno. G. Thompson
Armstead T. Touney
Gabriel Tandy
Rachel Tilleg
Levi Todd

V

Patrick Vance senr.

W

Alexr. Wallace
James Whaley
Philip Webber
George Weary
Abraham Wolford
Joseph Walker
Jesse D. Winn
John Wilkinson
John White
John Walker

Y

Ambrose Young
Jacob Young

JOHN JORDAN Jr. P. M.

To Mr. Andrew Lewis.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the fourteenth day of July next, at the office of Henry Clay in Lexington, attorney at law, we shall take the depositions of Thomas Hart Jun. and Sarah Wells, to be read as evidence in the suit in chancery depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein we are complainants and you, Samuel Lewis, and Edmund Singleton, are defendants.

Thomas Hart sen.
Sally Shaw,
Heir and devisee of Nathaniel Shaw, by
Isaac Wells her next friend.

20th June, 1806. es4t*

CLARKE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by John Flooty, living on the waters of upper Howard's Creek, near the mouth, one

BLACK HORSE,

six or seven years old, fourteen hands three inches high, both hind feet white, and a small white spot on each shoulder. Appraised to £16 10.

D. Hampton, J. P.

May 1st, 1806. J. E.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office,
THE MONITOR,
By Archibald Cameron, minister of the gospel.